

Wilmington Record

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1837.

No. 893.

Speech of Judge Strange, OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

In Senate, September 21, 1837.

On the bill imposing additional duties on certain officers, as depositories in certain cases. Mr. Calhoun's amendment being under consideration.

Mr. President:—That our country is now in a most extraordinary and interesting crisis, seems to be conceded on all hands; and the public mind is greatly distracted as to the causes of this crisis, its nature, and the course it behooves Congress to pursue under it. In this state of things, every man to whom a high trust is committed in relation to these subjects, and especially each member of this body, ought openly and frankly to offer his views and opinions concerning them. By public opinion all the measures adopted by Congress must ultimately be tested, and that public opinion may have fair play, and our constituents an opportunity of judging of the fidelity of their representatives, on every measure so important as the one under consideration, the reasons which have determined them should accompany their votes. It is this consideration that impels me to ask the attention of the Senate on the present occasion, for I know full well that I might as well address the marble pillars which surround us, as this honorable body with any reasonable hope of bringing conviction to a single mind. But I am solicitous that public opinion should be sound in the state which I have the honor in part to represent, and while I bring my own opinions in review before my constituents, I shall make an effort, feeble though it may be, to furnish them with the reasons upon which they are founded.

I have said, sir, that three questions naturally arise out of this crisis. First: Its causes, about which there is much contrariety of opinion. Many resorting to the method so common to those who are determined to find fault, of using some general terms of censure, calculated to catch the public ear, and carry away the judgment, without presenting it with any distinct object upon which it may exercise itself, charge it to *tampering with the currency* by the Executive of the Union. This form of expression, like most others upon political subjects in use among us, is borrowed from England. It was freely used in that country during Mr. Van Buren's administration, when (as now with us) the paper currency being greatly inflated, an effort was made by those who saw the vortex of ruin to wards, which the nation was tending, to rescue it, with Mr. Calhoun at their head, and these were branded by the minister himself as *tampering with the currency*. Experience, however, triumphantly vindicated the former and convicted the latter of the rankest empiricism in matters of currency. Our modern politicians, not content with the use of the term as it originally came from the lips of the British minister, have degraded it to a more fit expression of their own bitterness, and called it *fiddling with the currency*, as if they sought to lower the Executive of their country to an equality with the mean and contemptible employment of a fiddler. Others come forward and boldly specify the measures of government which, as they say, have produced all this mischief. Of this latter course no one can complain. It is a fair and manly mode of treating the subject. It appeals to the high and intellectual faculties of our nature, and not to our low passions and ignoble prejudices. I hope never to see the day when the measures of any administration are not to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and fairly tried by the people of this country, and approved and applauded, or condemned and abandoned; and if either the past or present administration has made any false step, I care not how soon it is pointed out and every man in the country made to see it.

The immediate cause of our difficulties, every one, I believe, admits to be an undue spirit of speculation and overtrading. But it is said that the government itself has stimulated that spirit, and given to it its undue action. That such, to some extent, may have been the accidental effect of the removal of the deposits, and the consequent destruction of the United States Bank, in suffering numerous local banks to come into existence, which could not else have lived, and thus swell the paper currency, is not improbable. But then it is to be remarked that this would have been very inefficient, without the co-operation of other causes much more powerful, which I shall notice presently, and with which there can be no pretence for charging the administration; and besides, it was not the direct action of this measure adopted by the administration, but the conduct of the states themselves, in the exercise of their free sovereign power, in chartering banks over which the administration could exercise no con-

trol, which armed the measure with all its supposed power of mischief.

The next measure which can properly be called an administration measure, to which mischief is imputed, is the specie circular; and I, for one, am altogether willing that the present and past administration should be made fully responsible for it. If it be true; (and no one, I fancy, can deny it,) that the evils of this times are the offspring of speculation and overissues of banks, it would seem to follow, that any thing which had a tendency to check these causes in the full tide of their action, must have mitigated the evils they were producing, and partially averted the catastrophe they were preparing. Surely the land speculators have contributed largely to the evils of the times; surely extravagant bank issues have stimulated, if they have not been the very food of the land speculations, besides having been the parent of other great and numerous evils. Did not the specie circular check the land speculations? Did not the specie circular check the banks in their career of expansion? If it did not this, it did nothing, and is an idle subject, either for praise or censure. But it did this, to some extent, and in so doing effected good; and my only regret is, it was capable of doing so little. Its effects have, I believe, been overrated, both by its friends and its enemies.

I know of no other measure which can justly be imputed to the administration, and to which any effect can be ascribed in the production of the present crisis. But there are two measures, which I shall notice in their order, having vast efficiency in bringing it about. The first is the act of Congress passed in 1834, for altering the relative value of gold and silver. This measure met, I believe, with favor from all parties. In the pre-existing state of things, we seemed to be yielding to other nations a portion of the gold which, of right, belonged to ourselves, and all parties patriotically united in reclaiming our banished treasure, and cordially adopted the gold bill, as it is called. Nothing could be more specious than the advantages this measure seemed to promise us; and I will not say yet that its ultimate effect will not be beneficial. But its primary effect was to disturb that equilibrium which the currency had found under the existing state of things, and like elevating or expanding any portion of a fluid body, the effect was that it came pouring over to find its level, and flowed freely into this country. Other causes were in action to produce this tendency. American stocks and American bonds were freely discounted upon in England, and as the paper currency of England could not be used here, the proceeds came over in gold. This influx of gold, in place of occupying the channels of trade, which it must have done had they not been pre-occupied with paper money, flowed into the banks, who, as well from the natural struggle between their paper and the gold to occupy the aforesaid channels, as from the confidence with which the presence of the gold inspired them, continually expanded their paper issues, so that the more gold came the more paper was thrown out to force it out of circulation and into the banks. Mean time the Bank of England found her specie leaving her, so that from October 1, 1833, when it was £10,900,000, it was reduced by December 27, 1836, to £4,300,000, making a reduction in a little upwards of three years of £6,600,000, or within a little more than £300,000 of two thirds of its whole specie. Well might the Bank of England become alarmed; and she did become alarmed, and refused farther discounts for American purposes. What could be more productive of dismay to all connected with that kind of business, than this determination of the Bank of England? Not only were expected future supplies cut off, but, as the natural consequence of the cessation of supply, return was demanded of what had been already furnished, at the first moment it could lawfully be done. Can any man fail to see in this abundant cause for the mercantile distress which followed? If there is any cause for wonder, it is that the distress has not been greater, especially when we look to another measure in this country, which must have accelerated the catastrophe, and greatly added to its violence? This is the second of the two measures, before alluded to, and is commonly called the deposit or distribution law.

This was no measure of the administration; on the contrary, the administration is known to have been hostile to it; but it was passed almost by acclamation by all parties in Congress, and received the unwilling assent of the Executive. Here is a cause adequate to have deranged the currency of the country in the most prosperous and tranquil times. It will be remembered that the opposition insist that the more potential removal of the deposits of government from one side of a street to the other, in the same city,

which deposits did not, at the utmost, exceed three millions of dollars, was competent to the production of the utmost derangement and distress in the money market. What, then, must have been the effect of the removal of near forty millions from place to place; scattering it from one end to the other of this wide continent; subtracting it from those channels of trade where, by the laws of commerce, it had found its way, and forcing it where no channels were open for its reception, and where, consequently, they must be created by law, through schemes hurried into existence merely to find employment for the unexpected treasure? You find the states in different parts of the Union, beset with devising plans for disposing of the money so unexpectedly poured into their lap, while those from whom it was subtracted are pining, as it were, with their very life-blood to supply it to those who have no use for it. Meanwhile the money lies idle until the states have devised some plan for its absorption into local circulation.

And do gentlemen rack their imaginations in search of causes, when one so adequate for the production of all the phenomena before us is so ready at their hand? And when complicated as it is with the operation of the gold bill, as I have already presented it, is not the wonder rather that matters are no worse? But when we bring these causes into union with the general causes which seem to have agitated the whole commercial world beginning I believe in China, and effecting all Europe, both continental and insular, nothing it seems to me but an anxious desire to find fault, would seek for the causes of the crisis in the measures of the Government only.

But I believe, sir, that the foreign causes which have affected us, and those measures at home to which I have adverted, would have passed by us altogether innocuous, or nearly so, but for another cause. Gentlemen have only adverted to what the physicians call the exciting causes of the disease, they have overlooked the far more important and radical cause—an injury which has been suffered by the constitution of the patient, and such an one as has been far more instrumental in the production of the present crisis than all the exciting causes before noticed. The history of our country has presented in its brief course more numerous and interesting crises than other nations have done who could boast centuries of duration. This is probably the joint result of the rapidity of our course and the novelty of the political problem we have been engaged in working. Launched by the result of our revolutionary struggle upon the wide waters of an untried political sea, we were without chart, and the voice of experience was heard in no distinct accents to direct our movements. Nothing, therefore, was left us but to exercise the faculties we possessed in drawing upon analogy for guides in our trackless way. But I pause to correct myself, we had a chart the most clear and explicit that the mind or skeptical could desire. But, alas! not one of those to whom has been committed the helm of state, has scrupulously steered according to its indications, but trusting to his own sagacity, has given to the vessel a wide birth, regardless of the consequences; and the result has been, that amid clear skies and smooth waters, some hidden rock or shoal, against which the slightest attention to his chart would have secured him, has brought up the astonished steersman in his confident career. But the vessel has proved staunch; and with nothing more than a change of hands for the control of her movements, she has stemmed every difficulty, and pursued her gallant course, the pride of her crew and the admiration of the world. The improvident steerage of its predecessors had thickened dangers around her, more numerous than those which beset the fugitives from the destruction of Troy, when the late administration came to the helm; it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it could pursue no direct and onward course, but was compelled to adopt expedients to shun this rock, and escape that shoal; according to the circumstances in which it found itself. Yes, Mr. President, it is to departures from the strict requirements of our Constitution, that the chief, if not all, of our difficulties as a nation may be attributed. It is true that disappointment and calamity are the lot of man, whether we view him nationally or individually; but generally, if not invariably, the inquisitive mind may trace calamities to the sufferer's own neglect, or willful transgression of the laws of prudence. Happily in both cases, timely repentance is competent to defeat the worst consequences of transgression; and if the troubles in which we are now involved shall bring us to a conviction of our errors, and to sober resolution to sin no more, they will have answered a most invaluable purpose, and arrested us in a mad career, before we have involved ourselves in irretrievable ruin. Suppose no tariff for protection had filled our coffers with useless and dangerous treasure—no United States Bank had triumphed over the Constitution, and the currency it had provided—no systems of internal improvement by the General Government, with all its attendant extravagancies, had been adopted; how invulnerable should we have been to the evils of which we now complain! But all those things were done, and our Constitution, for the formation of which the blood and toil of our forefathers had been so liberally poured out and expended, was fast becoming an unmeaning thing—a dead letter; but the present crisis awakens us to a sense of our present condition, and brings us to reflection. A literal construction of that sacred instrument which we have all sworn to support, is in my humble judgment, the only rational ground of hope for our happiness as a nation, the only guaranty against the evils of anarchy, violence and fraud, with which we are threatened.

Having thus glanced at the causes of this crisis in which we find ourselves, I come next to consider briefly its nature. But yesterday we boasted of an overflowing treasury, and were at our wit's end for a place into which it might pour its superfluous riches. Real property was in demand at most extravagant prices; labor was high, and the products of the soil repaid to their hearts' content its industrious cultivators; our merchants were daily becoming millionaires, rivaling in splendor and luxury the princes of lands where that title may be borne. Suddenly, as though smitten by the hand of some offended deity, or as if all that we beheld was a fairy fabrication dependent upon some dissolving spell, the whole scene is reversed. Our bloated Treasury has collapsed; the millions we were beseeching somebody to keep for us, have disappeared, and the public creditor applies in vain for payment in the constitutional medium. The possession of real estate but marks the poverty of him who owns it; the laborer is without employment, or toils for half his accustomed compensation; our products linger upon our hands, a prey to corruption and the moth; and our merchants send forth one universal wail from Maine to Florida. These are the gloomy features in the crisis, and by many they only are seen in their unmitigated darkness; but to me there are gleams of the most cheering brightness gliding the gloom, and, like the struggling rays of the sun upon the dark cloud of evening, come to the heart reflecting promises of hope and joy for the approaching morning. The crisis is full of assurance that the wounds of the bruised and battered Constitution will be healed, and that, stripped of all the extraneous appendages which have obscured its beauty and simplicity, it will be restored to its legitimate control over the affairs of this nation. So far as the Executive is concerned, he makes to us the declaration that the Constitution will, in its literal simplicity, be the standard of his actions; and it remains for the two houses of Congress to decide whether they will stand by him in the noble resolution. I trust they will, and, in that trust, I feel that this crisis is one for any thing but despair to the heart of the patriot.

I have now adverted to the causes and nature of the present crisis, matters in themselves of little consequence, and altogether inadequate to the time they have consumed, except so far as they may assist us in the determination of the third question, namely: what it behooves us to do in the present exigency. The evils we have seen are twofold: first, to the United States Government as a body politic—affecting its vital principle, the very current of its existence, its fiscal soundness; secondly, to the individuals, or some of them, composing the nation—in blasting their present pecuniary prosperity and their hopes for the future. These it behooves us to consider with a due sense of our responsibilities, and, if in our power, to provide for them a remedy; and here permit me to remark that the President has been most unjustly accused of having recommended nothing adequate to the occasion; of having indicated no relief for the sufferings of the people. Will no relief be found, I ask, in the emission of \$10,000,000 in Treasury notes to be thrown into circulation? If the want of a sound circulating medium be part of the distress, will it not be thus supplied to the amount I have mentioned? And will it not be further beneficial in infusing more vigor into the whole mass of the circulating medium in increasing the proportion of undepreciated currency to that which is already depreciated? Is there no relief in extending for four, six, and nine months, the credits upon duty bonds? Is there no relief in giving to the deposit banks additional time for settling the balances they owe? Let not gentlemen say, because the

relief does not tally with their own unreasonable expectation, that therefore no relief at all has been extended. Great relief has, in my humble judgment, been afforded, and all that I think could in reason have been asked. But our first inquiry is, what it behooves us to do in reference to the revenue. And it is evident that the first thing is to make immediate provision for the supply of the exhausted treasury, and put aside such claims as in the present state of things ought not to be made upon it. This, so far as the action of this House is concerned, has already been done in the passage of the bills for the suspension of the fourth instalment to the states under the deposit law, and the emission of the ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes, as before mentioned; and it is next to be decided what course shall be taken to avert, if possible, a recurrence of the present catastrophe to the revenue. For this three plans are presented to our consideration: First, a national bank; secondly, a continuance of the present deposit bank system, with some modifications; and lastly, the plan recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and proposed by the Committee on Finance of an INDEPENDENT TREASURY. The first of these has probably but few advocates, and has not been distinctly brought forward by any one, but we well know that the anxious eyes of some of this body are turned to it as the panacea, the great catholicon, for all political disorders—as the only instrument through which the country can be saved; and we have heard as much from the gentleman who has just taken his seat. But to this measure many objections present themselves: First, public opinion is, as I believe, decidedly against it, and that, as I have already said, is at last the test to which every act of this body must be brought. Secondly, the present chief magistrate of the nation stands solemnly pledged against it, and must of necessity veto a bill for its establishment, even if a majority of both Houses of Congress could be induced to unite in its passage; and no one has the rashness to assert that it is to be spoken of as a possibility that two-thirds of these bodies would concur in overruling the President's veto. Thirdly, such a law would, in my humble judgment, be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Tell me not that the contrary has been settled by authority. The simplicity of that instrument was never designed to be marred by the comments of the learned upon it. It was intended for the perusal of the plainest man in the country, and that he should understand it without any farther help than a knowledge of his vernacular tongue. Tell me not that in process of time the readings upon it are to be so multiplied, that, instead of a pamphlet of a few pages, volumes must be read to find out its meaning. No authority for a United States Bank is to be found in the language of the Constitution, and I, for one, will listen to no sophistical refinements which may seek to place it there by inference. Fourthly, such an institution is altogether inexpedient, and totally inconsistent with the healthful action of our political system. As well might we expect the globe we inhabit to pursue the orbit marked out for it by the hand of its Creator, should some mighty comet come within the sphere of its attraction, as that our political system should quietly perform its proper functions with such a *magnum imperium* within its *imperio*. There is another reason urged with great force by the Senator from South Carolina, who sits near me, and that is the triumph which would thus be achieved by the bank over the Government. The attitude assumed by that Senator in relation to this whole subject, is one of high moral sublimity, in which he has nobly sustained himself, both by his matter and his manner; and the argument coming from him, that he would not yield to such a triumph over the Government of his country, is an argument which does credit to the heart which conceived, and the lips which uttered it.

The second plan is the one proposed by the Senator from Virginia, to which he will not find many supporters from any real regard to the plan itself; and if he succeeds in procuring its adoption, it must be through the instrumentality of those into whose motives it does not become mine to inquire. But as that Senator has addressed his old friends, he will allow me in their name to address him in return, and to warn him that when with foreign aid he shall have succeeded in beating down his old allies, it would not be long ere he will hear the shout of triumph from the marble palace at Philadelphia. We would gladly, if we could, make common cause with him upon the ground he has assumed; but believing it untenable, we have retreated within the ramparts of the Constitution, and should they be battered into fragments about our ears, and we ourselves prostrated and

Congress.
Monday, October 9.
Evening session the debate was continued. The bill was amended by substituting 50 dollars instead of 100, as the lowest denomination of notes. Several other amendments were proposed and rejected. After which the bill was read the third time and passed. The vote on ordering it to a third reading was 127 to 98.

Tuesday, October 10.
In the Senate, the Treasury note bill from the House was received, and the amendments concurred in. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 6.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Elmore relative to the correspondence on the subject of Texas and Mexico, having been amended at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, directing the entire documents, and not extracts, to be printed, was adopted.

The joint resolution from the Senate, requiring the postage on letters by the express mail to be paid in advance, after a warm opposition, was ordered to a third reading, and passed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pickens addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill extending the credit on merchants' duty bonds was then taken up.

Wednesday, October 11.

In the Senate, after some additional discussion of the warehousing bill, and further postponing it until to-morrow, the remainder of the public session was consumed by a discussion of the bill "to revoke the charters of such banks in the district of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein." The bill was finally amended, by striking out all that relates to the enforcement of specie payments by the banks, and leaving only the section which prohibits, after thirty days, any corporation, company, or individual, in the district, from issuing or passing "any note, check, draft, bank bill, or other paper currency of a less denomination than five dollars," under heavy penalties. In this shape the bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the morning hour was chiefly occupied in a further debate upon Mr. Wise's inquiry into the abuses and mismanagement of the Florida War.

After which, the bill from the Senate to regulate the fees of Attorneys of the United States in certain cases, was read a first, second, and third time and passed, and requires only the assent of the President to become a law.

The House then resumed (in committee of the whole) the consideration of the Senate's Sub-Treasury bill, and the debate was resumed by a brilliant speech from Mr. Hoffman, of New York, against the bill, and was further continued until the hour of recess, and after the recess, until the time of adjournment.

Thursday, October 12.

The Senate was engaged during the principal part of the day in discussing the bankrupt bill—or rather the motion to discharge the committee from its further consideration. Messrs. Benton and Crittendon spoke at considerable length—the question lies over one day. Before taking up this subject the Senate passed the ware house bill—a bill surrendering to Mrs. Madison certain profits arising from contracts made with individuals in relation to some of Mr. Madison's works, and also the foreign copy right to Mrs. Madison. The bill concerning the District Banks was amended so as to reach the issues of individuals only—and in this form was engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives was occupied during the morning hour, in the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a committee of inquiry on the Florida war; the question pending being on Mr. McKay's motion to postpone the resolution until the first Monday in December next.

The sub-Treasury bill was then taken up, in committee of the whole, and consumed the whole day until nine o'clock at night; when the committee rose, and against the earnest remonstrance of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, the house adjourned—yeas 102, nays 85.

Friday, October 13.

In the Senate. (the Vice President having intimated at the close of the previous day's sitting that he should not resume the chair during the session.) the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was elected President of the Senate pro tempore, without opposition. After an animated speech from Mr. Southard on the subject, the motion to discharge the judiciary committee from the further consideration of the Executive recommendation in regard to a Bankrupt Law was agreed to, and the remainder of the sitting was with closed doors.

In the House of Representatives, the morning hour was occupied in the consideration of a bill, reported the day before by the committee of claims, to amend the act of 18th January last, providing for payment of horses lost in the military service of the United States; which bill was finally ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill from the Senate conceding certain rights to Mrs. Madison, concerning her late husband's papers, was read three several times, and finally passed.

The bill from the Senate concerning the District of Columbia banks, was twice read, and, after some discussion, ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate's Sub-Treasury bill was resumed, and powerful speeches against it delivered by Mr. Legare and Mr. Naylor, the latter of whom had not concluded when the hour of recess arrived.

After the recess, Mr. Naylor concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Moore of N. York, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Wise. The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the house adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

Saturday, October 14.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill for the further postponement of payment on merchants' revenue bonds.

The bill providing for the adjustment of the remaining claims on the late deposit banks, was received from the House and the amendments concurred in. It was further amended, on motion of Mr. Webster, and returned to the House.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise's resolution was considered during the morning hour.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up; and on motion was laid on the table—yeas 120, nays 107.

Upon this motion, the members from this state voted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Sheppard, C. Shepard, Stanley, and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay, and Montgomery.

The bill providing for the settlement with the late deposit banks was taken up, and after considerable debate, was so amended as to extend the periods of payment to July 1838, and January and July 1839; in which shape it passed, and was again sent to the Senate.

Some action was then had on appropriation bills.

The Senate having agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill providing for the settlement with the deposit banks, the bill came back to the House still further amended, and occupied the attention of the house until half past one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Monday, October 16.

The Senate met at half past 8 o'clock, and after having concluded the business before it, adjourned sine die.

The House of Representatives met at 8 o'clock, and the bill providing for the settlement with the late deposit banks was taken up. Mr. Adams addressed the house in opposition to the bill and amendment; after which the question was taken on concurring with the amendment of the Senate, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 45.

Several propositions were submitted as amendments to the Sub-Treasury bill, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposit with the States.

An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposit banks.

An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases.

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A bill making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837.

Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance.

Failures.—Addison rose but once to speak in Parliament, when the expectation of the House was so great and the cries of "hear him," so thundered in his ears, that he was intimidated, and sat down. The memory of Lord Shaftesbury, when a commoner, deserted him, whilst speaking on a bill for allowing counsel in case of high treason. Our great Tillotson thought he could preach a sermon extempore, but was soon obliged to descend from the pulpit, which was mounted immediately by Bishop Burnet, who had none of Tillotson's defects in his composition.

The Fidelity of a Dog.—A Canadian burglar named Lawrence Reynolds, late of 26 Moore street, entered the house of Davis Mills, No. 101 Greenwich street, in the city of New York, burglariously on Friday night, stole a trunk containing \$141, and was carrying it off through the alley way, when the house dog

sprung furiously upon him, and to avoid being torn into pieces, he was compelled to drop the trunk and retreat into the house and shut the door, where he was found and arrested by Mr. Mills, sent to the watch house, and probably to prison.

The fortune to which Miss Angela Burdett has succeeded by the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, is only £1,800,000—say nine millions of dollars. She has changed her name to Countess.

A Brick House to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Wardens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three chimneys, six rooms, nine feet pitch, eighteen inches basement.

Two of the rooms to be strongly built, with grating windows, and shutters, strong doors, and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col. Cad. Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in November.

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above. October 19. 92-3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Charles Dewey, &c. Judgment.

Richard Blackwood's Adm'r

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North-Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. Price adv. \$5 00. 59-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Henry B. Hutchins & Co. Judgment.

John Careathers, adm'r.

Zachariah Trice

The same.

The same.

The same.

The same.

George Trice

The same.

John McGee

The same.

James King

The same.

Robert Blackwood

The same.

Thomas Adams

The same.

Benton Udey

The same.

Kerr & King

The same.

Nathaniel J. King

The same.

Charles R. Yancy

The same.

Robert Blackwood

The same.

William Kirksey

The same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North-Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery, in these cases.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. October 19. 92-6w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, 18 miles North of Raleigh, near Fish Dam Ford, a large white HORSE and four MULES, one female mule, one wearing a small Bell. The Horse was purchased from a drover, from Ohio. They were seen at Judge Cameron's Person Mills, on the 2d instant. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for their delivery. Letters of information directed to Rogers' Store.

ALLEN ROGERS, JR. Wake county, Oct. 9. 92-

LOOK AT THIS!

SPRING GOODS.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35-

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1837, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Walker Anderson & Co Mrs. Sarah Laws

Capt. Jos. Armstrong Andrew Murdock

Michaj J. Bunch Shadrick Michel

Rev. Wm. P. Biddle, 2 Mrs. Nelly Neal

David Barber Mrs. M. E. O'Daniel

Samuel Baldwin Allen Pollock

Abraham Crabtree Loftin K Pratt

Thomas Cate William W. Roney

Alvis Crawford A. Haywood Ray

Stanford Cheek John Riley

James C. Connelly John Redding

Sarah Cain Washington Rhodes

Reuben Carden

Lazurus Cate

John Douglas Sheriff of Orange county

John M. Daniel ty 3

Robert Dorris James Squires

William A. Edmonson John W. Southall

Sandy Strain

Bryan Strayhorn

John Soot

Robert Glenn James Turner, sr.

James Gates William Taylor

Carter Garrard or Wm. Daniel Thomas or John

Carrington Wilkerson

A. F. Hughes Thomas Vernon

Archibald W. Horner

Rev James D. Hall William Wilkerson or

Mary or Kerless Harris John L. Woods.

Joshua Horne Henry T. Webb

John T. Johnston J. A. White & Co

Miss Mary Judkins Mrs. Wm. Watson or

Mrs. Clara Johnston Green Watson

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 90-

Those in arrears for postage will please call and pay their respective accounts. THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 90-

October 5.

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, A should be lodged in the Post Office hall an hour before sundown on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 89

September 28.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK. 89

September 28.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of NANCY CLOUD, deceased, at last May Term of Orange County Court, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JESSE MILLER, Admr. 91-

October 12.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son, JEREMIAH JACKSON is authorized to transact business for him, self, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.

JAMES JACKSON, (of Jacob.) 91-3w

October 7.

Printer's Notice.

AT a season when the granaries of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a plentiful harvest it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration (than the justice of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER. 87-

September 15,

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

WE have just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,

Printed Muslin, Gingham,

French Calico,

Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Exors. Petition to Sell Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3d day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of six and twelve months, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz:

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county.

One Tract containing about 600 acres in Orange county.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m. 59-6w

September 28.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitelows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS, 35-

September 8.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparative safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville

Refer to Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough. April 5. 65-

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIPER, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man, - - - 25 cents.

" " Horse, - - - 25

All Night for Man, - - - 37 1/2

" " Horse, - - - 37 1/2

All Night and } for Man, 62 1/2

Breakfast, } for Horse, 62 1/2

Per Day for Man, - - - 75

" " Horse, - - - 75

August 19. 83-

A Caution.

I do hereby warn all persons from employing or keeping on their premises my son DAVID, as I am determined to enforce the law against all